

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. V.]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1865.

[No. 1218.]

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
RUM

In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds, tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and
Mould and dipt Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and trails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c. &c. Also,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kersemeres,
Duffs, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elasticas, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Russes, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silks do.
Donaburgs and Tickenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colored Threads, Hats and sundry other
articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Dec 20.

FOR SALE,

On board the ship COLUMBIA, at A. and E.

JANNEY'S WHISKY;

New-England Rum, in hogheads,
tierces and barrels.

Sweet Cyder, in barrels.

Potatoes.

70 barrels Boston Beef.

Five boxes Sweet Oil, in blks.

Boxes of Soap, &c. &c. &c.

Said ship is offered for sale,
freight, or charter. Apply to Captain Gardner

on board, or to

JOHN C. LADD.

January 12.

TANNERS OIL.

30 bbls. best Brown Tanners Oil,

For Sale by

LAWRASON & FOWLE

Also on hand,

A few hhds. retailing Molasses;

Hogheads and barrels Muscovado sugar,

Mould Candles, Soap No. 1 and 2,

New Bee, 8 Ron inspection,

Mackerel, Russia and Ravens Dock,

Sewing Twine sheathing Paper,

Souchong Tea, and

And a few boxes fresh Chocolate.

Jan. 8.

def

MISCELLANEOUS POETRY,

selected generally from the most entertaining and

superior writings of the British poets.

(By the Rev. THOMAS DAVIS.)

In two Volumes, Octavo.

Price two and a half Dollars.

Sold by Robert Gray, & the Author.

A gentleman well known in Philadelphia, and

who is greatly respected as a clergyman and

justly esteemed as a man of letters, has given

the following opinion of this collection:

"The two volumes of select Poetry, form a

valuable contribution to the stock of English

literature. I really consider the work as the

best compilation now extant. The selections

and arrangements evince the taste of a connoisseur

and polished mind, the judgment of a friend

and benevolent moralist, and that degree of

critical skill which can only be acquired by ex-

tensive reading and scholastic acquirements."

February 4.

COTTON & STEWART,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few Copies of the Works of Wm.

SMITH, D. D.

Late Provost of the College and Academy of Phil-

adelphia. Also,

THE AMERICAN GARDNER,

CONTAINING

Ample directions for working a kitchen garden

every month in the year; and copious instructi-

ons for the cultivation of Flower Gardens, Vine-

yards, and Nurseries, Hop Yards, Green Houses,

and Hot Houses.

By Gardiner and Hepburn,

Late Gardeners to Gov. Mercer and Gen. Mifflin.

Feb. 12.

JAMES BACON, AT HIS GROCERY STORE,

King near Washington Street,

Has just received from Philadelphia, New-Yor

an extensive selection of GROCERIE

consisting of

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson Skin,

Pekoe, Padra,

Pouchong and

Com'n Souchong

Green coffee of superior quality;

Loaf, Lump and Muscovado Sugar,

W India and Sugar House Molasses,

Choice old Madeira,

Particular Tenerife,

Sherry,

Brussels,

Lisbon,

Malaga and

Port

Cigret in small cases,

Cognac and Brandy Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit,

Antigua,

St. Croix, and

St. Kitts

Best Holland Gin,

White Wine and Cyder Vinegar,

Best Sallad Oil,

Salt Peter, Allum, Madder, Coperas & Brim

stone.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves and Cassia,

Cayenne and black Pepper,

Alspice, rice and ground Ginger,

Fig Blue and Poland Starch,

Dixon's Mustard,

Leper's and Hamilton's Snuff,

Best Chewing Tobacco,

Spanish Segars,

Pearl Lard and Rice,

Shot assorted,

F and F Gunpowder,

Gun and Pistol Flints,

Single and double Battle dd. in papers

carriers,

White and brown Soap,

Mould and dipt Candles, &c. &c.

As he has in a great measure at

himself out for the supplying of private families

and in consequence thereof taken every pains

possible in the selection of his goods, he flatters

himself from their superior quality, and the low

prices at which he will dispose of them, to be a

ble to give satisfaction to those who will please

to favor him with their custom.

June 11.

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TUNIS CRAVEN

Has just received via Philadelphia an elegant

assortment of

GOODS,

suited to the present season

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Best London Superfine

and second Cloths,

Cassimeres, trizes,

Coatings, Bearskins,

Plains, Surges & Plan-

nels,

Mole Skin, Toilette,

Swanstown, and Mr.

filets

Velvet, Constitution,

Hunting, and Genoa,

Cords,

2 1/2 Irish Linen,

Shirting Cotton, long

Lawn,

Etapaloes, Britannias

Whites, and Brown,

Platillas,

Cres, Dowlas, Tick-

lenburgs,

Osnaburghs and Her-

sons,

Worsted, Cotton, &

Silk Hosiery,

Rose, and Duffell

Blankets,

Chino's, Calicoes, &

Colored Cambrics,

do. do. Furniture,

Ladies Patent Cloth

Also—By wholesale.

2 Cases Chintzes and Calicoes

At very reduced prices.

Nov. 13.

def

NEW-YORK LOTTERY, No. 3.

A FEW TICKETS in the Third Class of the

Lottery for the promotion of Literature in the

State of New-York, for Sale by the printer here-

of. Prizes in the Second Class will be taken in

exchange.

December 27.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Are now landing and offer for sale

at the store lately occupied by R. B. Jamieson

10 Bales Prime Upland Cotton,

20 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar,

2 Pouchong Irish Whiskey,

15 Pouchong Old, and one Bavored Jamaica

Rum,

5 Pipes Holland Gin,

20 Pipes Cognac Brandy,

30 Qr. Chefs of the best Teas, assorted, from

Choc to Imperial.

2000 lbs. of 44 and 22 quality refined Sugar,

2 Hhds. Madder,

4 Hhds. Green Coperas,

6 Tierces Roll Brantmore,

2 Hhds. Allum,

1 Tierce Glauber Salts,

10 Pipes of Old London Particular Madeira

5 Pipes of full Bodied Port,

20 Qr. Casks Sherry,

2 Pipes fine Lisbon,

8 Pipes Particular Tenerife,

30 Qr. Casks Malaga,

50 Casks Claret,

1 Cask of Nutmegs, Mace, and Cloves,

5 Bales Calfs,

500 lbs. Pepper,

100 lbs. Pimento,

200 lbs. Ground Ginger,

1000 lb. Rice, do.

200 Boxes Goudroids, (superfine) Segars, in

half boxes,

70 Boxes St. Jago, do.

3 Pipes best (French) Vinegar,

10 Bales Almonds,

1 Cask Pearl Barley,

15 Hhds. Bright Molasses,

15 Boxes Superfine Chocolate

40 Boxes Mould and Dipt Candles,

30 boxes Brown and White Soap,

100 Boxes Hunters Pipes,

20 boxes of Mustard,

1 Cask Cayenne Pepper,

Basket Salt,

Fine Poland Starch,

100 Demijohns, assorted,

700 lb. Refined Salt Peter,

30 qr. Casks Best English F. Gunpowder,

Do. in lb. Papers,

Do. in Cans,

20 Boxes Fig Blue,

3 Sercons fine floutant Indigo,

Lieper, and Hamilton's Snuff,

1 Cask of Maccoba, do.

1 Do. French Rappee.

Mandeville & Jamieson.

Nov. 30.

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JAMES SANDERSON,

Has just received the following articles,

12 Pipes London P. Madeira

Wine, of a superior quality,

Old Port Wine in hhds, qr. Casks and Bottles

Burgundy in Bottles,

Sherry in qr. Casks,

Cognac Brandy,

Jamaica Spirit,

Holland Gin,

Peach Brandy, very old,

Whiskey,

Loaf, and Muscovado Sugars,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson Skin,

Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace,

Alspice, Black Pepper,

Ground Ginger, Salt Peter,

Soap by the box,

Brilliant Sail Canvas,

Russia Duck, first quality,

German Tickenburgs, and Osnaburghs,

Coarse Hats in cases,

Juniper Berries in bags,

Stoke Ware,

5 qr. Casks English Bawle Gun Powder, in

pound papers sealed,

1 Large Seal Beam with Box Ends,

And Scales complete of a superior quality.

A few bags of first quality GREEN

COFFEE.

Nov. 8.

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For Sale, by the Subscriber,

A few tierces excellent Rice.

Six hhds best retailing Molasses.

Sixteen hhds. Surinam Sugars.

A few hundred bushels of coarse

Salt.

Dec. 17.

J. G. Ladd.

WILLIAM HODGSON

HAS RECEIVED, & OFFERS FOR SALE,

160 pieces twilled Sacking, and

5 cases Cotton Hosiery, well af-

forted.

Dec. 27.

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For Sale, or Charter,

The Schooner

ENTERPRIZE,

Lying at Ramsey's wharf, bur-

then about 650 barrels, well found,

and ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply

to

ROBERT B. JAMIESON,

OR TO

MANDEVILLE & JAMIESON,

Who have for Sale,

New-England RUM, in hogheads

and barrels.

Dec. 29.

For Sale or Freight,

The Schooner

The answer and pleas of SAMUEL CHASE, one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the United States, to the articles of impeachment exhibited against him in the said court, by the honorable the house of representatives of the United States, in support of their impeachment against him, for high crimes and misdemeanors, supposed to have been by him committed.

On Wednesday the 29th day of the same month, May, eighteen hundred, Philip Norborne Nicholas, esq. now attorney general of the state of Virginia, and George Hayes, esq. now district attorney of the United States, for the district of Virginia, appeared, in the said circuit court as counsel for the said Callender, and on Tuesday the third of June following, his trial commenced, before this respondent and the said Cyrus Griffin, who then sat as assistant judge. The petit jurors being called over, eight of them appeared, namely, Robert Gamble, Bernard Mackham, John Barrell, William Austin, William Richardson, Thomas Tinsley, Mathew Harvey and John Basset; who as they came, to be sworn, were severally asked on oath, by direction of the court, 'whether they had ever formed and delivered any opinion respecting the subject matter then to be tried, or concerning the charges contained in the indictment?' They all answered in the negative, and were sworn in chief to try the issue. The counsel for the said Callender declaring that it was unnecessary to put this question to the other four jurymen, William Mayo, James Hayes, Henry S. Shore and John Prior, they also were immediately sworn in chief. No challenge was made by the said Callender or his counsel, to any of these jurors; but the said counsel declared, that they would rely on the answer that should be given by the said jurors, to the question then put by order of the court.

After the above-mentioned John Bassett, whom this respondent supposes and admits to be the person mentioned in the article of impeachment now under consideration, had thus answered in the negative, to the question put to him by order of the court, as above-mentioned, which this respondent states to be the legal and proper question, to be put to jurors on such occasions, he expressed to the court, his wish to be excused from serving on the said trial, because he had made up his mind, or had formed his opinion, "that the publication, called 'The Prospect before Us,' from which the words charged in the indictment as libellous, were said to be extracted, but which he had never seen, was, according to the representation of it, which he had received, within the section law." But the court did not consider this declaration by the said John Bassett, as a sufficient reason for withdrawing him from the jury, and accordingly directed him to be sworn in chief.

“In this opinion and decision, as in all the others delivered during the trial in question, this respondent concurred with his colleague, the afore mentioned Cyrus Griffin, in whom none of these opinions have been considered as criminal. He contends that the opinion itself was legal and correct; and he denies that he concurred in it, under the influence of any “spirit of persecution and injustice,” or with any “intent to oppress and procure the conviction of the prisoner,” as is most untruly alleged by the second article of impeachment. His reasons were correct and legal. He will submit them with confidence to this honourable court; which although it cannot condemn him for an incorrect opinion, proceeding from an honest error in judgment, and ought not to take on itself the power of enquiring into the correctness of his decisions, but merely that of examining the purity of his motives, will, nevertheless weigh his reasons, for the purpose of judging how far they are of sufficient force, to justify a belief that they might have appeared satisfactory to him. If they might have so appeared, if the opinion which he founded on them be not so palpably and glaringly wrong, as to carry with it internal evidence of corrupt motives, he cannot, in delivering it have committed an offence.

This honorable court need not be informed, that it is the duty of courts before which criminal trials take place, to prevent jurors from being excused for light and insufficient causes. If this rule were not observed, it would follow, that as serving on such trials as a juror is apt to

be a very disagreeable business, especially to those best qualified for it, there would be a great difficulty and often an impossibility, in finding proper juries. The law has therefore established a fixed and general rule on this subject, calculated not to gratify the wishes or the unreasonable scruples of jurors, but to secure to the party accused, as far as in the imperfection of human nature it can be secured, a fair and impartial trial. The criterion established by this rule is, 'that the juror stands indifferent between the government and person accused, as to the matter *in issue*, on the indictment.' This indifference is always, according to a well known maxim of law, to be presumed, unless the contrary appear; and the contrary may be alledged by way of excuse by the juror himself or by the prisoner by way of challenge. Even if not alledged, it may be enquired into by the court of its own mere motion, or on the suggestion of the prisoner, and it may be established by the confession of the juror himself, on oath, or by other testimony.

But in order to show that a juror does not "stand indifferent between the accuser & the accused, as to the matter in issue," it is not sufficient to prove that he has expressed a general opinion, that such an offence as that charged, by the indictment ought to be punished? or "that the party accused, if guilty of the offence charged against him ought to be punished?" or "that a book, for printing and publishing which the party is indicted, comes within the law on which the indictment is founded." All these are general expressions of opinion, as to the criminality of an act of which the party is accused & of which he may be guilty; not declarations of an opinion that he actually is guilty of the offence with which he stands charged. It is impossible for any man in society to avoid having, and extremely difficult for him to avoid expressing an opinion, as to the criminality or innocence of those acts, which for the most part, are the subjects of indictments for offences of a public nature; such as treason, sedition, and libels against the government. Such acts always engage public attention, and become the subject of public conversation; and if to have formed or expressed an opinion, as to the general nature of those acts, were a sufficient ground of challenge to a juror, when alledged against him, or of excuse from serving when alledged by himself, it would be in the power of almost every offender, to prevent a jury from being impanelled to try him, and of almost every man, to exempt himself from the unpleasant task of serving on such juries. The magnitude and heinous nature of an offence, would give it a greater tendency to attract public attention, and to draw forth public expressions of indignation; and would thus increase its chance of impunity.

To the present case this reasoning applies, with peculiar force. The "Prospect before us" is a libel so profligate and atrocious, that it excited disgust and indignation in every breast not wholly depraved. Even those whose interest it was intended to promote, were, as this respondent has understood and believed, either so much ashamed of it, or so apprehensive of its effects, that great pains were taken by them to withdraw it from public and general circulation. Of such a publication, it must have been extremely difficult to find a man of sufficient character and information to serve on a jury, who had not formed an opinion, either from his own knowledge, or from report. The juror in the present case had expressed no opinion. He had formed no opinion as to the facts.— He had never seen the "Prospect before Us," and therefore could have formed no fixed or certain opinion about its nature or contents. They had been reported to him, and he had formed an opinion that if they were such as reported, the book was within the scope and operation of a law for the punishment of "false, scandalous and malicious libels, against the president in his official capacity, written or published with intent to defame him." And who is there, that having either seen the book or heard of it, had not necessarily formed the same opinion.

But this juror had formed no opinion about the guilt or innocence of the party accused; which depended on four facts wholly distinct from the opinion which he had formed. First, whether the contents of the book were really such as had been represented to him? Secondly, whether they should, on the trial be proved to be true? Thirdly, whether the party accused was really the author or publisher of this book? And fourthly, whether he wrote or published it "with intent to defame the President, or to bring him into contempt

or disrepute, or to excite against him the hatred of the good people of the United States?" On all these questions, the mind of the juror was perfectly at large, notwithstanding the opinion which he had formed. He might consistently with that opinion, determine them all in the negative; and it was on them that the issue between the U. States and James Thompson Callender depended. Consequently, this juror, notwithstanding the opinion which he had thus formed, did stand indifferent as to the matter in issue, in the legal and proper sense, and in the only sense in which such indifference can even exist; and therefore his having formed that opinion, was not such an excuse as could have justified the court in discharging him from the jury.

That this juror did not himself consider this opinion as an opinion respecting the "matter in issue," appears clearly from this circumstance, that when called upon to answer on oath, "whether he had expressed an opinion as to the matter in issue?" he answered that he had not. Which clearly proves that he did not regard the circumstance of his having formed this opinion as a legal excuse, which ought to exempt him of right from serving on the jury; but merely suggested it as a motive of delicacy, which induced him to wish to be excused. To such motives of delicacy, however commendable in the persons who feel them, it is impossible for courts of justice to yield, without putting it in the power of every man, under pretence of such scruples, to exempt himself from those duties which all the citizens are bound to perform. Courts of justice must regulate themselves by legal principles, which are fixed and universal; not by delicate scruples, which admit of endless variety, according to the varying opinions and feelings of men.

Such were the reasons of this respondent, and he presumes of his colleague the said Cyrus Griffin, for refusing to excuse the said John Basset, from serving on the jury above mentioned. These reasons and the decision founded on them he insists were legal and valid. But if the reasons should be considered as invalid, and the decisions as erroneous can they be considered as so flagrantly incorrect, as to justify a conclusion that they were adopted by this respondent, through improper motives? are not these reasons sufficiently plausible, to justify a candid and liberal mind in believing that a judge might honestly have regarded them as solid? Has it not been conceded, by the omission to prosecute judge Griffin for this decision, that his error, if he committed one, was no honest error? Whence this distinction between this respondent and his colleague? And why is that opinion imputed to one as a crime, which in the other is considered as innocent?

And the said Samuel Chase, for pleas-
to the said second article of unpeachment,
saith that he is not guilty of any high crime
or misdemeanor, as in and by the said sec-
ond article is alleged against him; and
this he prays may be enquired of by this
honorable court in such manner as law and
justice shall seem to them to require.

The third article of impeachment charges that this respondent "with intent to oppress and procure the conviction of the prisoner, did not permit the evidence of John Taylor, a material witness in behalf of the said Colander, to be given in, on pretence that the said witness could not prove the truth of the whole of one of the charges, contained in the indictment, although the said charge embraced more than one fact.

In answer to this charge, this respondent begs leave to submit the following facts and observations.

The indictment against James Thompson Calender, which has been already mentioned, and of which a copy is exhibited with this answer, consisted of two distinct and separate counts, each of which contained twenty distinct and independent charges, or sets of words. Each of those sets of words was charged as a libel against John Adams, as president of the United States; and the 12th charge embraced the following words: "He (naming president Adams) was a profligate aristocrat; he proved faithful and servicable to the British interest." The defence set up was confined to this charge, & was rested upon the truth of the words. To the other nineteen charges, no defence of any kind was attempted or spoken of, except such as might arise from the supposed unconstitutionality of the sedition law; which, if solid, applied to the twelfth charge, as well as to the other nineteen. It was to prove the truth of these words, that John Taylor, the person mentioned in the article of impeachment under consideration,

was offered at a witness. It can hardly be necessary to remind this honorable court, that when an indictment for a libel contains several distinct charges, founded on distinct sets of words, the party accused, who in such cases is called the "traveller," must be convicted, unless he makes a sufficient defence against every charge. His innocence on one, does not prove him innocent on the others. If the sedition law should be considered as unconstitutional, the whole indictment including this twelfth charge, must fall to the ground, whether the words in question were proved to be true or not. If the law should be considered as constitutionally, then the traveller, who has the words in the twelfth charge were proved to be true or not, must be convicted on the other nineteen charges, against which no defence was offered. This conviction on nineteen charges would put the traveller as completely in the power of the court, by which the amount of the fine and the term of the imprisonment were to be fixed, as a conviction upon all the twenty charges. The imprisonment could not exceed two years, nor the fine be more than ten thousand dollars. If then this respondent were desirous of procuring the conviction of the traveller, he was sure of his object, without rejecting the testimony of John Taylor. If his temper towards the traveller were so vindictive, as to make him feel anxious to obtain an opportunity and excuse for inflicting on him the whole extent of punishment permitted by the law, still a conviction on nineteen charges afforded this opportunity and excuse, no fully as a conviction on twenty charges. One slander more or less, in such a publication as the "Prospect before Us," could surely be of no moment. To attain this object, therefore, it was not necessary to reject the testimony of John Taylor.

That the court did not feel this vindictive spirit, is clearly evinced by the moderation of the punishment which actually was inflicted on the traverser, after he was convicted of the whole twenty charges. Instead of two thousand dollars; he was fined only two hundred, and was sentenced to only nine months imprisonment, instead of two years. And this respondent avers, that he never felt or expressed a wish to go further; but that in this decision, as well as in every other given in the course of the trial, he fully and freely concurred with his colleague, judge Griffin.

As a further proof that his rejection of this testimony did not proceed from any improper motive, but from a conviction in his mind that it was legally inadmissible, and that it was, therefore, his duty to reject it, he begs leave to state, that he interposed in order to prevent on the district attorney to withdraw his objection to those questions, and consent to their being put; which the district attorney refused to do, on the ground "that he did not feel himself at liberty to consent to such a departure from legal principles."

Hence appears the utter futility of as-
charge, which attributes to this respondent
a purpose as absurd as it was wicked; and
without the slightest proof, imputes to him
the worst motives in that same action,
which in his colleague is considered as free
from blame. But this respondent will not
condemn himself by shewing that his con-
duct in quarrelling with his colleague in
the rejection of John Taylor's testimony,
could not have proceeded from the mo-
tives ascribed to him; but he will shew
that this rejection, if not strictly legal and
proper, as he believes and insists that it is,
rests on legal reasons of sufficient force to
satisfy every mind; that a judge might have
sincerely considered it as so just.

The words stated as the ground of the writ, charge above mentioned, are state, and in the indictment as one entire and indivisible paragraph, constituting one entire offence; this respondent considered them at the trial, and still considers them as constituting one entire charge & one entire offence; and that they must be taken together in order to explain and support each other. It is clear that no words are indictable as libellous, except such as express; or by plain implication charge the person against whom they are published, with some offence either legal or moral. To be an "arrastor" is not in itself an offence, either legal or moral, even if it were a charge susceptible of proof; neither was it an offence either legal or moral, for Mr. Adams to be "faithful and serviceable to the British interest," unless he thereby betrayed or endangered the interests of his own country; which does not necessarily follow, and is not directly asseged in the publication. These two phrases therefore, taken separately, charge Mr. Adams with no offence of any kind; and consequently could not be indictable as libellous: but taken together, they convey the implicati-

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on that Mr. Adams being an "aristocrat," that is, an enemy to the republican government of his own country, had survived the British interest, against the interests of his own country; which would, in his situation, have been an effect both moral and legal: to charge him with it was, therefore, libellous.

Admitting, therefore, these two phrases to constitute one distinct charge, and one entire offence, this respondent considers and states it to be law, that no justification which went to part only of the offence, could be received. The plea of justification must always answer the whole charge, or it is bad on the demurrer: for this plain reason, that the object of the plea is to show the party's innocence; and he cannot be innocent, if the accusation against him be supported in part. Where the matter of defence may be given in evidence, without being formally pleaded, the same rules prevail. The defence must be of the same nature, and equally complete, in one case as in the other. The only difference is in the manner of bringing it forward. Evidence, therefore, which goes only to justify the charge in part, cannot be received. It is not indeed necessary, that the whole of this evidence should be given by one witness. The justification may consist of several facts, some of which may be proved by one person, and some by another. But proof, in such cases, must be offered as to the whole, or it cannot be received.

In the case under consideration, no proof was offered as to the whole matter contained in the twelfth article. No witness except the above mentioned John Taylor, was produced or mentioned. When a witness is offered to a court and jury, it is the right and duty of the court, to require a statement of the matters intended to be proved by him. This is the invariable practice of all our courts, and was done most properly by this respondent and his colleague, on the occasion in question. From the statement given by the traverser's counsel, of what they expected to prove by the said witness, it appeared that his testimony could have no possible application to any part of the indictment, except the twelfth charge above mentioned, and that a very weak and imperfect application even to that part. The court, therefore, as it was their right and duty, requested that the questions intended to be put to the witness should be reduced to writing, and submitted to their inspection; so as to enable them to judge more accurately how far those questions were proper and admissible. This being done, the questions were of the following tenor and effect:

1st. "Did you ever hear Mr. Adams, express any sentiments favorable to monarchy, or aristocracy, & what were they?"
2d. "Did you ever hear Mr. Adams, while Vice President, express his disapprobation of the funding system?"

3d. "Do you know whether Mr. Adams did not, in the year 1794, vote against the sequestration of British debts, and also against the bill for suspending intercourse with Great Britain?"

The second question, it is manifest, had nothing to do with the twelfth charge; for Mr. Adams's approbation or disapprobation of the funding system, could not have the most remote tendency to prove that he was an aristocrat, or had proved faithful and serviceable to the British interest. In that part of the publication which furnishes the matter of the thirteenth charge in the indictment, it is indeed stated that Mr. Adams, when but in a secondary station, censured the funding system; but these words are in themselves wholly immaterial; and no attempt was made, nor any evidence offered or spoken of, to prove the truth of the other matter contained in the thirteenth charge. It was from their connection with that other matter, that these words could alone derive any importance; & consequently their truth or falseness was altogether immaterial, while that other matter remained unproved. This question, therefore, which went solely to those immaterial words, was clearly inadmissible. The third question was in reality, as far as the second from any connection with the matter in issue, although its irrelevancy is not quite so apparent. Mr. Adams's having voted against the two measures alluded to in that question, if he did in fact vote against them, could by no means prove that he was "faithful and serviceable to the British interest," in any sense, much less with those improper and criminal views, with which the publication in question certainly meant to charge him.

He might in the honest & prudent performance of his duty towards his government and his country, incidentally promote the interests of another country; but it was by no means competent for a jury to infer

from thence, that he was, "faithful" to that other country chiefly in view, and was actuated in his vote by a desire to promote them, independently of, or without regard to, the interests of his own country. Such an inference could not be made from the fact, admitting it to be true. The fact if true, was no evidence to support such an inference, therefore the fact was immaterial; and as it is the province and duty of the court, in such circumstances, to decide on the materiality of facts offered in evidence, it follows clearly, that it was the right and duty of the court, in this instance to reject the third question; an affirmative answer to which could have proved nothing in support of the defence.

(To be continued.)

At public Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

The Brig Neptune, Captain Carey, of this port, has been taken by the French and carried into Barbadoes.

For many years (from a Greenburg, Pennsylvania newspaper) we have not experienced a more severe winter than the present. All accounts concur in denouncing it a hard one. The deep snow, followed by the heavy rains, and intense frosts, have contributed to the formation of unusual quantities of ice in the different creeks and rivers, in the breaking up of which much injury has been sustained. The most material loss in this country are, the total destruction of two new bridges on the Loyalhanna, the one at Demuth's mill, the other at Jo. Miller's mill, at the mouth of that river. We also learn, that the ice bridge across Jacob's creek, (the boundary line of Fayette and Westmoreland) and erected at the joint expense of the two counties, has been carried off. To these we are sorry to add, that the elegant toll bridge, which crosses the Youghiogany river, at Connelville, is said to be diminished.

Died, at Boston, on Monday the 24th of last month, in the 48th year of his age, the honorable Thomas Davis, Esquire, President of the Boston Marine Insurance Company. Of this highly esteemed gentleman, a late eastern newspaper thus observes:—"His life was a series and continuation of actions produced and continued by principle. The favor of good men could not but encourage him, but he sincerely despised that popularity which is raised without merit, and felt without a crime. He was satisfied without praise, when he had done nothing to merit esteem. In fine, he was that honest man, whose duty was the spring, the rule, and measure of his conduct."

MARRIED.

At Lexington, (K.) Mr. JOHN STRONG, to Miss SALLY SHEAF.

His strength may surely now resound, For John his Sheaf has strongly bound.

At Rutland, (Ver.) Mr. THOMAS LYON, to Miss BETSY LAMB.

The happy time arrives at length, In scripture days foretold; When Lamb and Lyon both unite, Embrace, and keep one fold!

(Phil. pap.)

From the FREEMAN'S JOURNAL (Printed in Philadelphia.)

What is republicanism? is a question very proper to be asked at the present day; but to solve it, is a task by no means easy. It is a very important enquiry, & worthy of considerable attention; for many, very many, who have long believed that they were republicans, may chance to find that they have been mistaken. Formerly, that is, four or five years ago, some very old fashioned notions prevailed in regard to this point; but the case is much altered, and the principles which were then those to be republican, are now any thing else; and the men who have so long and so ably, and eloquently defended the cause of freedom, can, by the process of political degradation, be instantly converted into most abominable aristocrats. A political whirligig has been erected by two men, who, if they are suffered to proceed, will whirl the state to destruction. They are endeavoring to construct a hideous and unshapen image, formed like that of Nebuchadnezzar's, of the most discordant and heterogeneous particles, of brass, and iron and clay, which all who behold must fall down and worship: This is to be the test of republicanism. They are surrounded by those who are hungry after offices and emoluments, that they are ready to tear one another to pieces, were it not that self interest makes them hang together.

We have seen the system of intolerance and persecution begun by these men: where will it end?

We have seen one republican in this city turned out of office, whose capacity and integrity were acknowledged to be im-

penchable—but, he voted against Michael Leib.

We have seen another republican in this city turned out of office, who had made great sacrifices in the cause, which were acknowledged; but, he voted against Michael Leib.

We have seen another republican, turned out of office, who was generally esteemed, and who was industriously attentive to his duties, which was acknowledged; but, he voted against Michael Leib.

We have seen another and another and another turned out of office, whose only crime was, voting against Michael Leib.

Strange land of freedom! where voting is a crime, and where the free exercise of their right to which man derives from his maker, will subject him to punishment!

"*Liberty is lost, is lost, is lost!*"

But we must pause, the gloomy subject fills us, and entering the hall where the collected wisdom of the State of Pennsylvania is supposed to be assembled, we shall there find that the test of approbation has been offered to the system of intolerance. There also, will we find, that men who have been universally respected for their virtues and their uniform republican principles, against whom calumny dare not breathe, men who have been ever foremost in the cause of humanity; they, too, have been sacrificed in cold blood, for their virtues, their worth, and the purity of their principles, which were not, nor could not be called in question; but, but they had voted against Michael Leib.

Reader, this is the State of Pennsylvania in the year 1805!

From a London Paper.

On Monday se'night a wager was determined between a party of gentlemen, at the Dolphin, Hingham, Yorkshire. The wager originated from a conversation on fishermen in certain parts of England carrying their boats on their backs, from place to place, which do not weigh more than 12 or 20 lb. It was maintained as impossible for any thing to be constructed of so small a weight which would carry a person with safety upon the water. The other party asserted it was possible, and engaged to construct a boat for that river, which was performed, not only to carry one man but two, who rowed about in it. The boat is constructed of wicker work and oiled silk; it had two bladders on each side: the gunnel, with which it weighed only 9 lb. 10 oz. It was afterwards contended that no bladders ought to be attached to the boat, and to prove its powers still further, they were taken off, and a gentleman rowed from the New Mill Pool, to the Temporary Bridge. The weight without the bladders was 8 lb. 14 oz.

CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL CHURCH LOTTERY.

Thirtieth Day's Drawing.

300 tickets were drawn this day, among which were the following prizes.

Prizes of One Hundred Dollars.

Nos. 15321, 16287.

Prize of Fifty Dollars.

No. 3180.

Prizes of Twenty Dollars.

Nos. 65, 1181, 8933, 100139, 10754, 10441, 19337, 11350, 18969, 12082, 7926, 3467, 339, 13985, 12369, 3937, 11219, 15494, 1190, 18802, 20137, 1957, 13088, 4412, 12451, 18129, 1594, 9486, 14497, 11235, 7471, 18749, 18693, 6107, and Seventy-three Prizes of Fifteen Dollars.

Gain of the wheel this day 903 dollars.

Total gain 15,310 dollars.

Adjourned till Tuesday, ten o'clock.

Thirty-first Day's Drawing.

400 tickets were drawn this day, among which were the following prizes:

Prize of Five Thousand Dollars.

No. 3,312.

Prizes of Two Hundred Dollars.

Nos. 11,795, 18,012.

Prizes of One Hundred Dollars.

Nos. 13,923, 5,658.

Prizes of Fifty Dollars.

Nos. 11,110, 6,423.

Prizes of Twenty-five Dollars.

Nos. 10,608, 20,339, 10,777, 15,316.

Prizes of Ten Dollars.

Nos. 5,035, 6,991, 6,990, 9,332, 19,146, 10,328, 3,050, 5,160, 9,849, 17,447, 11,320, 4,449, 18,012, 11,325, 20,443, 18,703, 6,391, 663, 1,889, 3,184, 3,449, 3,733, 12,711, 2,257, 13,945, 10,777, 17,405, 18,290, 20,223, 14,579, 17,715, 2,343, 5,599, 11,239, 6,170, 6,643, 3,880, 1,104, 2,779, 1,031, 6,718, 2,622, 3,607, 2,132, 19,243, 11,222.

The wheel lost this day 3,780 dollars.

The wheel is yet gainer 11,530 dollars.

The Members of the St. Andrew's Society, are requested to attend a stated Quarterly Meeting, at Mr. Geddy's, on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the President,

John Ramsay, Secretary.

February 15.

NOTICE.

The Members of the Hastingh Society, of Alexandria, are hereby notified, that an anniversary meeting of the said Society, will be held at Mr. Geddy's hotel, on Friday, the 22nd instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. The Society will move in procession, with the Children of the H. S. from the School, preceding, at 12 o'clock, to the Presbyterian Church, where an ORATION will be delivered by Wm. Am. Douglas Smith, Esquire, the 23rd members.

By order of the President,

Gr. DENNIS, Secy.

16th February, 1805.

A meeting of the Gentlemen of Alexandria, is requested at Mr. Geddy's hotel, this evening, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing Managers for the BIRTH-NIGHT BALL, February 16.

Freight wanted for Baltimore,

in the last sailing schooner

TWO BROTHERS,

Twenty tons burthen; rowing, 1/2 at Mells, Rackets & New York's wharf. If a freight can be obtained for Baltimore, the vessel will be ready for any port within 100 CHESAPEAKE. For further particulars, enquire of the master on board; or to Capt. A. L. Willis. P. 6

This day landing,

From Brig HANNOY, at Lawrence's wharf, and by order of

LAWRANCE & FOWLE,

of the wharf;

10 bales Beerboon gurrans

22 chests young hyson

2 do. imperial

3 do. Yooching

6 half chests do. of a

superior quality,

New-England Rum, in hogheads

and barrels.

15 hhds. retailing Molasses

3 pipes oil proof Cognac Brandy

1 half pipe old London particular Madeira

Wine

90 boxes moid and dipt Candies

110 do. b. o. Soap

25 do. fresh Chocolate

70 lbs. Boston prime Beef

20 do. do. do. Pork

8 casks winter strained Sperm

6 do. whale

A few bbls. brown Tanners'

2 trunks ladies' Morocco Shoes

1 do. of Morocco Pocket Books, Cotton

and Morocco Suspenders

1 do. of sack and 5 c. Combs.

ON HAND,

A few pieces of first quality Russia and heavy Ravens Duck, Sewing Twine, &c.

February 15.

LOST, or LENT,

One set of two-story Cornish Planes, two large Comb Bars, one Wheelbarrow, and the Alexandria Builders' Price-Book; All, several Planes of different sizes, ladders, picks, and spades. The above articles have in general my name branded on them. Those persons that have any of them, are particularly requested to lend them home.

Thomas Prejlon.

N. B. I have two Brick Houses, and one frame house to rent, on the upper end of King street; and one new Brick House, on Prince street, next door but one to Mells. Hewes and Miller's.

T. P.

February 15.

This is to give Notice,

That the Subscriber of Alexandria Courthouse, in the District of Columbia, has obtained from the Orphan's Court of said County, letters of Administration on the personal estate of William B. Wing late of the County aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber on or before the 15th day of April next, or they will be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 15th day of February, 1805.

James Anderson, Adm'r.

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Administrator.

Feb 15.

Whereas, George Bowling, having entered on board the ship *John Conway*, master, and having received his money as a security, for which he became security; has since eloped from said ship. I hereby request all masters of vessels from shipping said BOWLING, without giving me previous notice.

Garret Heden.

Feb 15.

Alexandria Bank Shares

FOR SALE—apply to

JAMES PATTON.

ROBERT GRAY,
Bookfeller and Stationer, King-Street,
Alexandria,

EXPECTS SHORTLY TO RECEIVE,
"Memoirs of the Life, Writings
and Correspondence of Sir WILLIAM JONES, by
John Shore, (now Lord Teignmouth,)" well
known by his valuable researches in Asiatic Li-
terature. The work will be comprised in one
volume, octavo, and embellished with an elegant
Portrait of Sir William Jones, and a Fac Simile
of his hand writing. Price 275 cents, bound
and lettered.

Extract from the Port Folio of Novem-
ber 3d, 1804.

"Messrs. Poyntell, & Co. of this city propose
to put to press immediately, Lord Teignmouth's
Memoirs of the Life, Writings and Correspondence
of Sir WILLIAM JONES. This delightful
Biography of a most learned scholar, not more
remarkable for the wonderful extent and variety
of his talents, than for the consummate diligence
with which he exercised, and the noble use to
which he applied them, will, we venture to pre-
dict, be perused with greater interest, than any
work of the class, since the publication of Bos-
well's Johnson. We have studied it with the
most eager curiosity, and with continued satis-
faction, and it is our duty to recommend it to
every polite scholar, who is willing to be incited
and encouraged in the race for literary renown,
by the glorious example of Sir WILLIAM JONES,
who, in the well balanced words of his elegant
Biographer, was equally qualified to explore the
Beauties of Nature, the works of art, the dif-
finitions of character, and the productions of
science.

LATELY PUBLISHED.

At the "Classic Press,"
By WILLIAM POYNTELL and Co.

Virgil,
Horace,
Caesar,
and
Sallust,

THE above mentioned books are all well
bound, more correct and more beautifully printed
than the London editions, as will appear from
the annexed certificates. Ovid in usum Delphi-
ni, Murphy's Lucian, Hottelinson's Xenophon,
Leusden's Greek & Latin Testament, & Clarke's
Homer, are now in progress.

THE proprietors of the Classic Press, having
submitted to our inspection such of their editions
of the Classics as they have already published,
viz. Virgil, Horace, Caesar, and Sallust; we,
having examined them as far as our avocations
would permit, in the few days since their publi-
cation, do not hesitate to recommend them as
preferable to any foreign editions intended for
the use of Schools, which have fallen under our
notice.

John Andrews, D. D. Vice Provost
of the University of Pennsylvania.
James Davidson, Professor of Hu-
manity in the University of Pennsylva-
nia.
James Abercrombie, A. M. one of the
Assistant Ministers of Christ Church
and St. Peter's, and Principal of the
Philadelphia Academy.
Abel Green, D. D. Pastor of the
Second Presbyterian Church, Phila-
delphia.
Benjamin Smith Barton, M. D.
Matthew Carey.
Thomas Dobson.
William P. Farrand.

Princeton, December 25, 1804.

THIS is to certify, that the Faculty of the
College of New Jersey; having examined, of the
Classics published by Messrs. William Poyntell
and Co. the works of Horace, Virgil, Caesar,
and Sallust, have found them much more elegant
in the typographical execution, and more correct
than the London editions usually vended in the
United States, and particularly than the editions
of 1799, with which, principally, they have
been compared. And the Faculty, happy at
seeing such a neat, and accurate specimen of A-
merican arts, do cheerfully recommend Messrs.
Poyntell and Co's edition of the Classics above
mentioned, to the colleges and schools in the U-
nited States.

Samuel S. Smith, President and Pro-
fessor of Belles Lettres and Moral
Philosophy.
John Maclean, Professor of Natural
Philosophy and Chemistry.
William Thompson, Professor of Language.
Henry Kollock, Professor of Theology.
Andrew Hunter, Professor of Mathe-
matics and Astronomy.
William Neill,
Alfred Ely, } Tutors.

Certificate from the Right Rev. Doctor Moore,
Bishop of the Episcopal Church of the State
of New York, and President of Columbia
College.

An edition of the works of Virgil, Horace,
and Sallust, together with Caesar's Commen-
taries of the Gallic War, printed by Messrs. Poyntell
and Co. in Philadelphia, having been submit-

ed to the inspection of the Faculty of Columbia
College in New York,

Refused,
That in the opinion of this board, the above-
mentioned books are neatly & accurately printed,
and are hereby recommended accordingly.

By order of the Board,
BENJAMIN MOORE, President.
New York, Jan. 2, 1805.

R. GRAY
Has already received from the Classic Press,
Virgil, Caesar, and Sallust,

usum Delphini, and will be regularly supplied
with a part of all its productions, which will be
sold by him at the Philadelphia prices, and a li-
beral discount to those who purchase to sell
again.

R. G. has on hand an extensive as-
sortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY,
blank books of every description bound in the
most elegant manner.
Feb. 6.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of two several deeds of trust to the
subscriber, will be exposed to sale, at the
office house, in the town of Alexandria, on
Wednesday, the 20th day of this present month,
for ready money, one equal undivided sixteenth
part of a tract of land in the county of Spotsyl-
vania, containing 18000 acres; commonly cal-
led the Mine Tract:

And immediately thereafter, upon the premises,
Several Lots of Ground,
In the town of Alexandria; lying upon Union,
Water, Fairfax, and Queen-streets.

James Keith.
February 12. 1805.

NOTICE.

THE Sale of the property of James Doug-
les, Fairfax county, near the Great Falls
of Potomac, whereon his mill lately stood, ad-
vertised by me under a decree of the Chancery
court of said county to take place on the 20th
day of last December, having been unavoidably
postponed on account of the inclemency of the
weather, I therefore hereby give notice that I
shall proceed to sell the same on Friday the 29th
day of March next, at 12 o'clock, if fair, if
not, the next fair day. The terms will be one
third of the purchase money in hand, one third
in 12, and one third in 18 months, from the day
of sale, and on the completion of the last pay-
ment a title will be made to the premises, under
the decree above mentioned.

JOHN POTTS, Commissioner.
February 7.

The printers of the Washington Federal-
ist and Frederick-Town Herald are requested to
publish the above once a week until the day of
sale, and forward their accounts to this office for
payment.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell sixty or seventy acres of
LAND, lying on the main turnpike road,
about two miles from the Alexandria market
house: on which place there is a square log ca-
bin. This place in point of situation, is inferior
to none on said road; it has also an excellent
never failing spring of water. For further par-
ticulars please apply to the subscriber living
near the Cameron mills.

William Turner.
January 2. 1805.

FOR SALE—A Bargain.

THAT most pleasantly situated HOUSE and
LOT, lately occupied by Mr. Alexander
Mendenhall, Jan. There is on the premises, an
excellent garden, a new stable, in short every
convenience for the residence of a genteel family.
For terms apply to the subscriber or the pre-
sent proprietor Mr. James Ross, of Fredericksburg.

JAMES PATTON.
Nov. 22.

For Sale, or Rent for a term of years,
or exchange for good well improved
property in the town of Alexandria,

THE ESTATE on which the subscriber at
present resides; it contains 850 acres of
LAND, part of which is in high cultivation,
situate on the new turnpike road, distant 6 miles
from Alexandria, about 30 acres of meadow,
abundance of clover to the top, a quantity of
choice fruit, well watered and has a considerable
proportion of wood land. The improvements
(which are mostly new) consist of a good con-
venient Dwelling House and all the necessary out-
houses, a Barn 85 by 42 1/2 feet, the outside of
which is brick, covered with cypress shingles;
stables for 20 horses and 40 cows. Also, a good
GRIST MILL, about 150 yards from the door.
For particulars apply to

AUG. J. SMITH.
December 28.

FOR HIRE.

A FEW
Negro BOYS and GIRLS,
Apply to the Printer.

February 12. 1805.

Now or Never!

MUSEUM OF WAX-WORK.

Those who wish to gratify their curiosity, by
viewing the WAX-WORK, and the INVISI-
BLE LADY, (now exhibiting at Mr. Morris's,
King-street,) must improve the opportunity; as
the proprietor is now on the eve of leaving this
city.

He has reduced the price to 50 cents.
February 12.

The Ascension.

THIS Picture, amongst others executed in the
same style, may now be seen at the House of C.
W. JANSON, in King-street, a few doors above
the Indian-Queen tavern;

Who has lately received, and offers for
sale, on moderate terms,

BEST London made drawing pencils
Camel hair brushes
Lime, Vermilion and Rouge
Fashionable beads and Necklaces
White and black beugles
A variety of engravings and priors, with or
without frames

A complete English gun, in a mahogany
case, with every article for a sportsman
Stoughton's bitters, in boxes, or by the sin-
gle bottle, warranted of the best quality

French brandy, at 8 shillings per gallon, pre-
sumed to be equal to any hitherto retailed at
10 shillings and 6 pence

Old Antiquarian, 24 40.
And a variety of groceries, cheap

A generous price given for
whiskey, in barrels, tierces, or hogs-
heads.

February 12. 1805.

CAUTION!

I hereby forwarn all persons from
taking an assignment of a note of hand, fraudu-
lently obtained from me by Heskiah Harris,
of Fairfax county, for which I never received
any value; and I am determined not to pay the
said note—it being for fifty dollars, dated De-
cember, 1802.

Electious Harres.
February 14. 1805.

NOTICE.

THOSE citizens who have not paid their
Corporation Taxes, are earnestly request-
ed to pay the same to the subscriber, on or be-
fore the 25th day of this month; otherwise their
names will appear on the public delinquent list.

George Drinker, Collector.
February 8.

Millinery, &c. for Sale.

FRANCIS PIC.

Takes the liberty of informing the Ladies and
Gentlemen of Alexandria, and its vicinity,
that he will open, on THURSDAY next, the
17th instant, (and continue for several weeks)
in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Pierce,
and between Thomas Brochu's house and
Stewart and McKnight's store, in Fairfax
street,

A handsome assortment of
MILLINERY,
Lately purchased in Philadelphia;

Consisting of
Bonnets and Caps; together with a
quantity of other Fancy Articles.

A L S O.

Ladies' Great Coats; Gentlemen's
Morning-gowns; Furs; Shoes; Jewellery, of
all sorts, and a variety of other articles. The
will be sold very low.

January 15. 1805.

Runaway Negro Girl.

Ran away, from the subscriber, on
Monday, the 4th of February, a Negro Girl,
named BLISE; aged 13 years, about 4 feet 7
inches high—she is rather cropped in one ear—
took with her the following clothes, viz: A grey
coating jacket and coat joined together; also,
a grey coating rupper, with the body lined with
hannel, a coat and jacket of blue and white
striped cotton; the said jacket and coat were
joined together; also, a blue cloth petticoat,
with a grey coating body, blue stockings.

Whoever shall take said Negro girl within the
district, shall have a reward of EIGHT DOL-
LARS; if taken to miles from Alexandria,
FIFTEEN DOLLARS; and 20 miles, THIR-
TY DOLLARS; if secured in any goal so that
I get her again.

THOMAS RICHARDS.
February 6.

N. B. It is likely said Negro may be prime
to the City of Washington, as she has an aunt
there, or to Mr. Bellman's plantation; she be-
ing well acquainted with his negroes.

All masters of vessels, wagoners and
others, are forewarned from harboring, employ-
ing, or carrying off said slave; under no false pre-
text than the extent of the law made and pro-
vided in such cases.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,

5th February, 1805.

ORDERED.

That public notice be given, that
proposals will be received from persons desirous
of undertaking the superintendence of the New
Poor House; the proposals to be lodged with
the Clerk of the Council previous to the first
Tuesday in March next.

Ordered, That Thomas Vowell and Jonah
Thompson, Thomas Lewis and John Janney, be
a committee to examine and settle the public ac-
counts for the present year.

Ordered, That the following persons be ap-
pointed commissioners for superintending the e-
lections to be held in the several wards of the
town, on Tuesday, the 5th day of March next,
for the choice of members of the Common Coun-
cil, for the ensuing year, viz.

Samuel Harper,	for the first ward.
John Hunter, and George Blaney,	
John C. Herberg,	for the second ward.
Joseph Kiddle, and James McGuire,	
John Dundas,	for the third ward.
William Reilly, and John McKinnon,	
Able Janney,	for the fourth ward.
Haas Gibson, and Thomas Cook,	

The election for the first ward to be held at
James Davidson's tavern, on Prince street.

For the second ward, at the court house.

For the third ward, at John Hodgkin's ta-
vern, on King street.

For the fourth ward, at Mrs. May's house,
opposite Thomas Cook's, on Prince street.

Tell. JAMES M. McREA, C. C.
5th March.

JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.

At the Alexandria Library, King-Street,
Expects to receive by the first arrivals from Phi-
ladelphia

Memoirs of the Life, Writings and cor-
respondence of the late Sir William
Jones, of Calcutta.

Justly celebrated for his valuable researches in
Asiatic Literature, the extent of his genius,
and for every amiable quality which can adorn
the character of the Scholar and polite Gen-
tleman—

By Sir John Shore, now Lord Teign-
mouth.

It will form one Octavo Volume of five hun-
dred pages of fine wave medium paper, and will
be ornamented with an elegant Portrait of Sir
William Jones, and a Fac Simile of his hand
writing:

Price 275 Cents, nearly bound.

For a character of the above interesting work,
by a judicious critic, see the Port-Folio of 3d
November last.

Expected also from the Classic Press of Messrs.
Poyntell & Co.

Virgil, Horace, Caesar and Sallust, in
usum Delphini.

Just Published.

AND FOR SALE AS ABOVE.

THE AMERICAN GARDENER,

CONTAINING

Ample directions for working a Kitchen Gar-
den every month in the year, and copious in-
structions for the cultivation of the Flower Garden,
Vine Yard, Nursery, Hop Yard, Green House,
and Hot House.

By John Gardiner & David Hipburn,

Lane Gardeners for General Mason and Ge-
neral Mercer.

Feb 7. 1805.

AMERICAN GARDENER.

A FEW COPIES FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT GRAY, King-street.

February 9. 1805.

Notice.

The Subscriber intending to leave
Alexandria, requests those who are indebted to
him to make payment of their accounts by the
1st of next month.

Thos. Semmes.
Feb. 11. 1805.

The Subscriber intends soon to sail
from Alexandria in the brig Rebecca, captain
Mark Butts, for the West Indies.

George Walker.
Washington City, Jan. 21, 1805.

A Gentleman of good character
and qualified to instruct an Eng-
lish School, may get an advantage-
ous situation by application to the
teacher of the Academy in this
town.

February 12. 1805.

PRINTED BY

S. S. SNOWDEN.

Vol. V.]

On P

At 10 P.M.,

In this

One in

Whitney

May 10

From

Small

Letter to

Queen's

HOUSE

A Variety

Clothes, Coats

Doilies, Pins, &c.

Green, Blue,

Chinese

Irish Linen

Quaker's

Muslim and

India Mus

Bandanna

Colours'd T

studies.

Dec 20.

FO

On board the ship

JAW

New-England

Serices and barrels.

Sweet Cyder,

Potatoes,

77 barrels

5-w boxes

Boxes of S

Se

weighing or

on board, or to

January 12.

TANN

30 bbls. best

For Sale b

11

A few hhd.

Hog-heads and

Mould Can

New Ice

Mackeral

Sewing T

Sauching

And a few

Jan. 8.

COTTON

HAVE

A few Copies of

SMI

Late Proof of the C

ladelphia

THE AMER

to

Ample directions

every month

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and riot Ho

By

Late Garden

Feb. 1.

MISCELLAN

selected generally from

instructive writing

(By the Rev

In two Vol

Price 1000 a

Sold by Robert

A gentleman well

who is great

justly called

the following

"The C

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and political mind

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philical skill which

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February 4.